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Smallpox in Naples.—Week ended May 30: 17 cases of smallpox with 4 deaths reported at the health office of the city of Naples.

Status of smallpox in Italy.—Week ended May 30: Lissone, 1; Binasco (Milan), 2; Ospedaletto (Avellino), 1; Aragona (Girgenti), 1; Serradifalco (Caltanissetta), 1.

JAPAN.

Reports from Yokohama—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Plague—Inspection of hospital for infectious diseases.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports, May 26:

During the week ended May 22 bills of health were issued to 5 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 550 members of crew, and 258 steerage and 310 cabin passengers.

The steamships *Woglinde* and *Pathan* from this port for New York via Manila and ports were fumigated throughout (except officers' quarters) for the purpose of destroying rats. The crews of nearly all of the vessels trading between Yokohama and New York via Suez are shipped at Singapore en route to New York; hence the crew treated here is not that which reaches the United States.

In addition to the above the *Minnesota*, with 193 cabin and 78 steerage passengers and 281 members of crew, was cleared for Seattle; the *China*, with 117 cabin and 180 steerage passengers and 159 members of crew, was cleared for San Francisco via Honolulu; and the schooner *Junho Maru*, with 17 members of crew, for Agana, Guam Island. Steerage passengers and crew embarking here were bathed and their effects disinfected and labeled as usual.

Another case of plague was discovered 2 days ago in a new focus near the creek just under the bluff where most of the Europeans live. This makes 11 cases and 8 deaths reported.

May 25 I visited and inspected the Manji hospital for infectious diseases for the city of Yokohama.

The hospital is in an inclosure of about 2 acres in the southeastern suburban portion of the city and on the main creek or canal, and is surrounded by a 6-foot close-board fence.

The buildings consist of a 2-story frame administration building, in which are quarters for the female nurses, resident physicians, 2, and 2 pharmacists, and from this building radiate covered (roofed) plank walks leading to the hospitals proper, which consist of about 6 one-story frame buildings.

These buildings are well raised above the ground, and are 1 room deep. On the south side of the building 10 rooms, each 12 by 12 feet, adjoin each other, and on the north side runs a 6-foot hall. The rooms are separated from the hall by sliding glass doors, and the outer walls are nearly all of glazed sash, so that the building is light and well ventilated throughout. The floors are bare and wooden beds are used. An end room is used as nurses' room.

The hospital is used for cases of plague, dysentery, smallpox, cholera, scarlet fever, enteric fever, and diphtheria, and I was shown cases of enteric fever, diphtheria, smallpox, bubonic plague, and dysentery. There were no cholera or scarlet fever cases under treatment.

The plague ward is in the same compound and is not fenced off from the other wards, but there is a separate entrance for patients and washroom and watercloset.

The utmost care seems to be taken to prevent infection of doctors and nurses. Upon approaching the covered walk leading to the wards we were provided with white gowns with tight wristlets. Over the feet and legs are slipped heavy, close, cotton stocking and leggings in one piece, while over the nose and mouth are worn shields holding gauze. In making physical examination of plague pneumonia patients there are provided capes with hoods completely covering head, shoulders, and face. In the face of the hood mask are inserted glass eyepieces and wire gauze respirators.

The floors of the plague ward are kept wet with carbolic spray.

There were 4 bubonic plague cases shown us.

In the compound, but separated by a fence, are quarters for persons under observation and detention. These were occupied by about 150 contacts from the plague-infected areas.

The contacts are bathed and their clothes disinfected before admission. They sleep in rooms, one or more families being in one 12 by 12 room. They sleep on the native tatami or mats of heavy straw some 4 inches thick, covered by matting. The rooms are poorly lighted, like the homes of the poorest class.

A disinfection of these quarters would be impracticable unless they were drenched in a strong disinfecting solution.

A place for disinfection of clothing, etc., is provided, together with a building in which visitors may change their garments.

Report from Kobe—Inspection of vessels—Examination and disinfection of emigrants.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Knight reports, May 29:

Week ended May 22. Supplemental bills of health granted to 5 steamships and 1 original bill of health granted to 1 steamship.

There were inspected 226 members of crews and 212 steerage passengers. Seventy-three members of crews and 28 steerage passengers were bathed and disinfected and their effects were disinfected by steam. The number of pieces of baggage steamed was 236 and bedding 56. Manifests were viséed for 71,404 pieces of freight, amounting to 6,695 tons. One vessel was fumigated with sulphur to kill vermin, and her forecabin was washed down with antiseptic solution.

Emigrants were examined as follows: Steamship *Minnesota*, for Seattle, passed 25, recommended for rejection 13; steamship *China*, for Honolulu, passed 2, recommended for rejection 20; for San Francisco, passed 1, recommended for rejection 4.

Report from Nagasaki—Examination of emigrants.

Acting Sanitary Inspector Thompson reports, May 15: May 10, for Seattle, Wash., examined 10 aliens, passed 8, rejected 2. For Honolulu and San Francisco, passed 8, rejected 6. Rejections were for trachoma.

During the week ended May 15 there was no quarantinable disease present in the consular district.